

That Cow of Ours.

fort of hens than lice. They disturb the

fort of hens than lice. They disturb the hours of rest, and are a continual annoyance all the time. Hens infested with lice will generally be poor in flesh, and the eggs they produce will be of an inferior quality. Hens that are not only bred disease in the poultry yard, but also spread the eggs of the pest the species. See to it then that the poultry house is clean and kept clean of these disgusting vermin which render the lives of the most valuable fowl miserable and painful to endure. The roosts should be kept clean and an occasional application of kerosene will be found beneficial. Hens that are found to be lousy, should be covered with a fine powder of kerosene mixed with ashes, and should be placed where they can dust themselves often in coal ashes or road dust. The buildings and roosting places should be frequently

The application of sulphur sprinkled from a pepper box, while the hens are on their roosts, will destroy vermin or drive them away.

If hens are worth keeping at all, it pays to take good care of them. Their diet should be carefully looked after and a good variety of food should be provided. Hens that are obliged to forage on the pigs' rations, or pick up their food wherever they can find it, will not produce

many eggs. They should be regularly fed, and as regularly supplied with water. At night when the weather is cold, when the ground is gravelly or bare, or when the fowls are grown, a small amount of grain should be given, but not in the morning. They should have a meal of their own food. Gravel should be accessible, and pounded oyster shells or bones coarsely ground, be frequently given. Fowls like quiet and should be kept where they will be free from alarms. Dogs and sometimes cats are great nuisances to them; anything that excites their fears or keeps them "stirred up," will prevent them from doing or laying as well as they otherwise would. Poultry cleanly and comfortably kept and well fed, will pay as much profitably as anything on the farm; poorly quartered

and half starved, they pay nothing and are an incumbrance.

♦♦♦

Maple-Sugar Making.

The season for maple sugar making will soon be upon us, and those who have the facilities for manufacturing this toothsome and wholesome sweet should be getting things in readiness in order to secure the largest possible amount. All the indications point to a good season, and we shall be very much surprised if it is not so. The continuous cold weather, during the latter

part of autumn and the first half of winter, have always been regarded as favorable to a large flow of sap in the spring. When winter weather comes on early in November and continues for a few days followed by a warm, spring-like spell, as is sometimes the case, the buds begin to swell indicating that the vegetative functions have prematurely awakened and a portion of the sap of the tree passes into the form of glucose and is lost to the maker of crystallized

Maple sugar and syrup are a great luxury which no farmer who has a sugar orchard can afford to be without. Besides it can be made a source of profit. The season comes when the demand for farm work is light, and the product of sugar-making always brings a good price. It is a wholesome sugar, but no more so than that from cane, provided the latter is pure, but as now sold in the markets it is rarely found pure, but adulterated with glucose and the

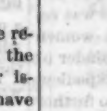
It is adulterated with glucose, and powdered with terra alba, a white earth which is also used for the adulteration of cream of tartar. We have recently purchased several samples of granulated sugar, having a decided blue tint; and when dissolved the same tint is imparted to water. Such sugar has been colored with ultra-marine, a pigment composed of various mineral substances, and is done to cover up some defect in the sugar. Maple sugar, though not absolutely pure, contains nothing that is harmful, and good

But to insure the best results, care and attention to all the conditions are required. Cleanliness is the first requisite. As the season advances and the weather becomes warmer, the vessels, if neglected, will soon become sour and the product will be spoiled. Washing the vessels in a solution of common soda or in weak lye, will destroy the acid and this should be repeated as often as is necessary to keep them sweet. The evaporation should be rapid and the boiling continuous, but not long protracted. If the same syrup is held too long at

boiling it, the sugar is converted into glucose. After passing from the evaporator kettles, the syrup should be allowed to settle which will usually take from eight to twelve hours. Pure clay rubbed up and mixed in a quart of sap will accelerate the process of settling. The syrup should then be drawn off and defecated by means of the white of eggs or of milk, which will carry down any remaining impurities. In a very white article is desired, lime may be used for this purpose, but this, unless with the vegetable acids in the syrup and forms an insoluble compound which settles at the bottom.

There are several kinds of evaporators in use which generally work well; an evaporator that works well in the manufacture of syrup from sorghum, will do equally as well in the manufacture of maple syrup. Cook's ranks among the best. When the

Vermonter year we saw one manufactured at Bellow's Falls, which seemed to be all that was could be made in Vermont. For the Pomfret, Green River, is the agent and will give all desired information. In boiling down the syrup into sugar, the heat should be slow and steady, otherwise the product will be scorched and thereby spoiled. These few suggestions embody most of the modern improvements in maple sugar-making. I doubt if there is as much enjoyment in the business as by the primitive methodes of our boyhood, when the sap was evaporated by the use of kettles suspended from poles over a wood fire built between two huge logs; when we camped on the ground and obtained our rest on a bed of fragrant maple leaves; and when the old folks told rolling sap and told stories until fast asleep into the night. There was much hard work connected with it then, much more than now, but the sugar season was also one of



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four gal-
lery cold

tional & Great Northern railroad.

lional & Great Northern railroad, was according to local improvements. Unproved prairie lands can be bought at \$1.50 cents to \$2.50 per acre, improved prairie at \$2.50 to \$10. Bottom improved from \$10 to \$15. The price of land for cotton is directed in regard to land productions in this State it can be obtained by addressing a note to Allen McCoy Esq. Palestine, Texas, enclosing \$1.00 to forward them a book entitled "Homes in Texas" This book of 135 pages and a map of the State, contains a large amount of information for those who desire to make homes in the South, and is furnished free of expense by return mail. M. Palestine, Texas.

Haythaway, and not for the first time—it has been a subscriber for the FAIRBANKS RECORD since 1896. He has been a hard-earned and economy seeker to live in a good home, which I trust he may live in some day. He has a few head of cattle, a few head of stock of cattle and sheep; has taken special pains to improve his herds, and has been successful. He has a few sheep, but how well he has succeeded, I told me he was anxious to buy a nice yearling bull, red Durham, suitable for service, and I told him that I would be glad to do well to communicate with him. He is the Willamette Sperm Company, 1236; also a boarding house and three four-dwelling houses. I was told with a few head of cattle, a few head of stock of white birch wood, and will give employment to about one hundred men in the hauling of timber from the pool timber to Dexter. He has a few piles from Dexter to their mill. They do not patronize the Bangor and Piscaquog Railroad, but they have a few head of stock on that road. This branch of industry will be of great advantage to the people of this country, and will be a great help to a large number of men. While at the head Lake I found business lively; a large number of men were employed. Wages are high and all kinds of products; no one need complain at the prices of labor or whatever they have to pay. There is more in the economy than at the present time.

Situated on either side of the Piscaquog River are the towns of Bangor and Foxcroft and Dover, which are stranger would almost seem like one, and it is quite surprising to note the rapid growth of these towns.

of these villages for the past three or four years. Two large woolen factories, a wool-spool factory, foundry, planing mill, saw mill, wool pulling and furniture factories, and many other branches of industry, all of which gives employment to a large number of men, women and boys. Whenever there is a monthly payment put in circulation a large amount of money which passes from hand to hand during the month, and perhaps a dollar is made to pay a good many bills in that way. I told that rents are very scarce and high, and there is a call for more building. I thought now that several houses were

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built the coming summer. The cit-
these villages may well feel good

built the coming summer. The citizens of these villages may well feel proud of successful business enterprises, and of the orderly appearance which always attracts the attention of strangers in entering a place; one thing is noticeable here, and that is the freedom of these villages to intoxicating drink. It speaks volume in their favor. While at Foxcroft, I enjoyed the hospitalities of Col. S. Paul, who has taken the FARMER ever since Dr. Holt was the editor. He was for many years a local agent and is still a strong friend and advocate of the old FARMER. Col. Paul was one of the early settlers here; he

from Winslow about fifty years ago and was a strong, athletic man with a pair of hands and open, blacksmith shop close attention to his business he soon the esteem of his customers and for many years he was the only blacksmith in the two villages. The last few years he devoted to farming, in which he took deep interest; last fall, on a year ago he was killed while engaged in the work of dressing into his field, and had his broken in two places, from which he confined to the house a long time and was unable to get about. He had a barn and seems quite active for a seventy-five years old; his son, who he carried to the city, is now a farmer in Massachusetts, which promises to make a very fine animal; he takes a deep interest in the horse and has been looking for good results from his herds. He speaks well for young men when they leave the city and bend their energies to farming and stock raising.

While making calls I was shown a very handsome, thoroughbred horse

born on the shore of the Grinnack
Is., in Foxcroft; he is one of the best
ever saw. They have some twenty
head, of mostly young cattle; have
commenced on a farm for themselves,
are taking great interest to get sta-
ble. I bespeak for them abundant suc-
cess. Here are some excellent farms border-
ing the Piscataquis river; an old veteran
Mr. Sewell Cochran of Dover, in renew-
ing his subscription to the FARMER, tells
that he has taken it ever since it first
appeared and has always kept his paper paid
for in advance. He thinks he is entitled
to a chromo. He is eighty-two years

was one of the first settlers and is smart and intelligent. He is a good mental and physical. It is a pleasure to meet with these old veterans for they can stop out from the busy life of the city. J. P. HARRIS.

THE MAIN FARM Eggs.

At the present time the subject of sketches is demanding considerable attention. All over the country there seems to be a scarcity of eggs in the market. The prices of eggs have ruled very high. Cause is doubtless the severe and long continued cold weather, against which every two-house is well protected. We are of the opinion that the remedy is in our own hands. That proper attention be given to the raising of the breeding stock would greatly improve the quality and increase the productiveness of the poultry.

There are many breeds of fowls that certain strains of Jerseys. Especially the old Creampots, considered the best. It is the fact that a Jersey is a descendant of the old Creampot, considered the best fowling stock. The old Creampots are the same as with poultry, different strains is the same breed differs in the production of the eggs. The best of the breed

they were bred, were imported from the foreign countries and have since their importation been mixed with any other blood, they may be placed on the recording books of the Association. For pedigree a number of years, when the Association was in its infancy, and can say from my own knowledge that the importation of this article were enforced with the utmost scrupulous exactness. Of course many importations have since taken place, and in some instances perhaps bitter enemies were made in consequence. Not that we accuse the Association of any such thing, but the Society, of so contemptible a thing, and still it does seem to lack a little bad, that these men who have been elevated to such high positions in the State, and in the American Agricultural Society, should try to crush out by unfair means and misrepresentations the only fair and honest competitor, to protect and foster one of the leading industries of the State as is the Maine State

Winthrop. S. T. FLOYD.

For the Maine Farmer.

Correspondents' Notes and Queries.

I notice in the FARMER of Feb. 12th, what purports to be an open letter by Chas. F. Libby, in regard to a discrimination being made in Jersey cattle. That the public may see for themselves that we ask for no favors that do not belong to us, I will make a statement of the proposition that has been made, viz: I will, on being notified of the acceptance of the proposition, send free of charge, to each trustee of the Maine State Agricultural Society, a copy of the published volumes of our Herd Book, on the condition that they will faithfully and impartially compare the merits of our work with the two first volumes of

Mr. G. B. Pillsbury of Utley, has two pairs of likely Durham steers for sale. One pair two years old gilt six feet and one year old gilt five feet and six inches high, a pair of pure bred Jersey cows, one gilt a foot more. He desires to purchase a pair of Bronze Turkeys and a pure bred Light Brahma Cockerel. Parties will

Feb. 9th, my sheep dropped a ewe lamb weighing at the time 11½ pounds. I also have a buck lamb one year old the first of next May, that weighs 130 pounds. If any one has a better one, trot him out.

Georgetown. A SUBSCRIBER.

Several weeks since I saw a query in the FARMER in regard to coloring brown. As I had some goods of a pretty brown colored by a friend to whom I was at the time writing, I asked how it was done. Here is the answer: "Clear logwood will color a very pretty brown alone, but a very little

saleratus added will give it a little darker shade, and it is rather prettier with the saleratus added. In either case the goods must be mordanted by soaking a little while in salt and water to keep it from rubbing off. Too much saleratus will make purple instead of brown. The process if properly conducted, certainly makes a pretty color, and has the advantage of being free from any substances which are objectionable on account of being poisonous.

Charlotte. HENRY A. SPRAGUE.

Reading in a late FARMER of your curi-

us mixture of Light Brahma chicks, I will send you a bit of my experience: A year ago I bought a full blood Plymouth Rock rooster, and put him with about thirty pullets of all kinds and colors, yellow, speckles, white and nearly black. We set their eggs and not a single one of the fifty or thereabouts are colored like the mothers, but all without a single exception are a nice Plymouth Rock color. I have practiced changing rooster for many years; but never had results like this. Can you explain.

K. P.

Woodsstock.

Ans. The experience of our correspond-

ANS. The experience of our correspondent is somewhat remarkable though not unique. The male bird if specially vigorous, will sometimes impress himself upon his immediate progeny in that way, but such progeny are crosses nevertheless, and are not to be relied upon to produce anything else.

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We received last week from Mrs. B. L. Pennell of Brunswick, a generous package of golden butter, made by her from their choice herd of Jerseys. The grain was

perfect, theolow beautiful but not artificial. It was salted to suit, and pronounced by all who tasted it to be of first quality in every particular. In a note accompanying it Mrs. Pennell says: This sample of Jersey Butter that I send you is made by the following process. The milk is set in the Mosely Cabinet Creamery at a temperature of 40 degrees for 12 hours. By cooling the milk to a temperature of 62 degrees for two or three hours, we are confident of better results than by the old method of setting milk. The cream is then brought to condition for churning, which should be at a temperature of 62 degrees thickened and slightly acid. The first response to the cream is to turn to butter. The butter is then washed and handled with oak

puddles, and salted with Ashton salt, one ounce to the pound.

A correspondent K. P., writing from Oxford county says: "I like the FARMER very much, though some of the articles are a little out of the line. I like the old state, I presume. I should have been a better farmer if I had sticks in the paper."

Now is the time for those wishing to keep a flock of hens for profit to begin the foundation thereof. One early pullet is worth a dozen later, and the best time to get a hen is the season when eggs command the highest price, generally double or more than what they do in summer. Get eggs from good laying stock, and if it is old barn-yard or fancy, set your hens so as to hatch from the 20th of March to the 10th of April, not later. Take care of the chicks from good laying stock, and in the fall. When late fall comes, treat your pullets as you would laying hens, by giving them a variety of feed and poultry medicine. The best of the pullets of

fed. I mean all kinds of grain, meat scraps, mashed potatoes, occasionally an onion chaser, and a cabbage head served the same. Of course the hens will want warm quarters, well-lighted and measurably clean, and a constant supply of water.

BURKINS. CHAS. A. MILLIKEN.

I agree with you in the use of cotton seed meal. This winter I gave it special notice. I am feeding a farrow cow for milk and beef. I gave her 5 quarts corn meal, with good hay, and 1 quart cotton seed meal and 1 quart corn seed meal. The third day after change she increased milk 1½ quarts and retained it that increase. She has appeared to be as healthy as ever in her fat; so that cotton seed meal is really the feed in my opinion.

WINTERPORT. FRED ATWOOD.

I would like to inquire through the good old FARMER, where the nearest place is to get a good supply of cotton seed meal, the cost, how it works, expense of raising, &c. I shall be much obliged for an answer to the above, as a reader of the FARMER.

Z. Q.

Woman's Department.

Thanks dear sisters, Augusta and M. M.

Knit edging I have no interest in what-
er, and I shouldn't wonder if our editor

...s, ever sees the time when she can sit
down and say, my work is done.

re household drudges, mere working machines, to work so hard that all you feel

And, Oh sisters, simplify your own and children's wardrobe: clothes plainly made

comfortable for the day, let us take a breath
z spell. I pity a woman that has no l

method of making Aunt Hannah's bed, is an ample number of puffs and carefull

ously led to poorly ventilated sleeping rooms: the night air is as carefully avoided

Bleak Hills Farm. HOPE HEATH.

new-fangled dish, and thought it a safe deposit for the eggs. (Alas! how different

Maine Farmer.

feet. Five trees made 36 logs and sawed 9,000.

FOR NICEST SPECTACLES and eye glasses ranging in price from 25 cents to \$1.00. Partridge's Drug Store opposite the FARMER office, is the place to go. They have in addition to their regular stock of colored glasses, smoke blue, etc., to protect the eyes from snow and sun glare.

not fail to be of the greatest interest to policy holders, and to those intending to invest in our policies. The year just passed is the most prosperous ever known for this reliable and liberal company, as will be seen by their card in our paper.

SCARLET FEVER left a sore ear and filled throat with Mr. Libby's daughter. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured both and restored her to robust health.

son Village Corporation; an act to amend the charter of the Wassataquoik Dam Co. as amended by act approved Feb. 30, 1878; a resolve in favor of Almira E. Cobb; a resolve to establish the Electric Medical College of Maine, as amended by the House.

In the House, ordered the Senate concurring, that the several Committees be required to report finally on or before Saturday.

etc., E. H. Kiewit, Deering; Stephen Young, Brunswick; E. P. Burnham, Sagadahoc; biographies and biographical works, W. B. Lapham, Augusta; Joseph W. Portland; Henry Deering, Portland.

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ALWAYS keep it on hand, as delay, creates suffering. If you have a Cough use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It will cure you. Price 25 cents.

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VEGETINE. For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system, it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system, debilitated by disease.

WE know that there is nothing on earth equal to Hop Bitters as a family medicine.

Capt. Lemuel G. Means, arrived home from a two years voyage bringing with him a little girl taken from the cannibals residing on an island in the Pacific ocean. About three months ago articles appeared giving some account of the little girl. Capt. Means had brought home. The articles were copied quite extensively in other papers and were thus brought to the notice of G. H. Meason, a Methodist minister in Louisville, Ky., who proves to be son of the missing man.

As the Sheriff was about to conduct the prisoners to jail, an armed mob rushed to the court room, seized the five negro prisoners and hurriedly rushed them out on the veranda of the Court House. The officers attempted to rescue the prisoners, but over 100 shots were fired, but without effect. The mob succeeded in hanging the prisoners, and at last advised they were still hanging, dead, to the railing of the veranda.

United


CURES

Rheumatism,

Neuralgia,

Sciatica,

Gout.



CURES

Headache,

Toothache,

and

All Pains.

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that cause an entire power. The entire absence of spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up and destruction of rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted soil, hard clay and "straw" sand where other Harrows utterly fail and also works perfectly on light soils. Good for clearing.

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Portland, December 16, 1899. 47

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By fal plowing and remodeling your worn out grass lands, you can
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